NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.
MEN AND ACRES. Matinee at 3-Roboti Diagond, &c. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Brosaway.—New Version or

PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st. - FROU-GRAND OPERA HOUSE, owner of Eighth avenue and 23d at. THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MINAGERIE, Broadway, cor-ner Thistieth at - Manues daily, Performance every evening. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Brondway. - PIPPIN; OR, THE KING

BOWERY THEATER, Bowery -NEW YORK IN 1840 AND 1870 -LE QUATER A SOUR PRIDE OF THE OURAN.

THE TANMANY, Fourteenth street,-GRAND VARIETY

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 121 st., between 5th and 6th avs. -

TONY PASTOR'S OFERA HOUSE, 201 B-wery. -Comio Vocalism, Negeo Minsterest, 4C. Matinee at 2%.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—Comic Vocal-

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Bros way. - ETHIO-

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway. - CHING-APOLLO HALL, corner with street and Broadway. -- THE NEW HILLER MOON, Matines at 2.

STEINWAY HALL, Four ceath street.-Howaldski's BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-Italian Opera-THE

MRS. F. B. CONWAT'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn. -HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. HOOLEY'S MINSTREES-SUPERNATURAL LLUSIONS-HAMLET.

HIPPOTHEATRON, Fourteenth street -PROPESSOR RIS-LEV'S COMMINATION. Matines at 2.

NEW YORK M SEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway, --

TRIPLE SHEET

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Doings AT ALBANY. - See our legislative reports. We are getting near the end of the session, and both bouses will require close watching to keep them from contraband jobs and spoliations upon the public treasury.

TROUBLE IN A COAL HOLE.-The Tamaqua (Pa.) Anthracite Monitor heard an anxious coal operator exclaim the other day :- "The backbone of the Union is broke, because there is a prospect of Congress reducing the tax on coal." He probably meant the backbone of the Pennyivania coal monopolists and millionnaires.

WENDELL PHILLIPS AND THE HERALD .-Wendell Phillips thinks that, with a capital of ten millions, he could make a better paper than the HERALD. We should like to see him try it, and we should be glad to hear of his raising ten millions for the experiment; for we think the experiment would prove that other things besides money are essential to the building up of a popular newspaper.

THE CITY AND COUNTY TAX LEIVES WERE passed in the Assembly last night. Of course they were not read through, the omission of that duty being a custom of at least five years standing, according to Mr. Frear. There may be some minor amendments made in the Senate, but none were offered in the House, and they passed just as they were printed exclusively In the HERALD of Saturday.

THE EMIGRANT WAVE FLOW from Europe to the United States has not yet reached full tide. Ten steamships will leave the port of Liverpool during the next ensuing week for this country, taking out six thousand five hundred persons. They will be heartily welcome; there is plenty of room. This is the only way In which the peoples of the Old World can bumble the crowns and prove the infallibility of democracy.

FRANCE AND THE PLEBISONE. -The French Senate, as will be seen from the cable despatches of to-day, discusses the Plebiscite, and the French society of workingmen that calls itself international has decided not to vote. Meanwhile the Legitimists and Orleanfats, and all who prefer order and reasonable reform, stand by the Emperor and do honor to Frime Minister Ollivier. The vote of 1870 is likely to be quite as flattering to the Bonapartes as that of 1848 or that of 1852,

The Fifteenth Amendment-The

Vote as a Political Balance of Power. Before the adjournment of the present session of Congress a law will doubtless be passed providing for the enforcement of the fifteenth amendment; that is, in order to secure the equal right to the black man to vote in ail our political elections in every State and Territory of the Union. Meantime, it is reported from Washington that the Executive Committee of the Union League of America, Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, and ex-Governor Newell, of New Jersey, are engaged in organizing a plan of voting under the fifteenth amendment, with a view of securing to the republican party the entire colored vote of the coun ry, and that they have called upon the President and the heads of departments to aid them in their work.

But how is it with the democracy? Under the present aspect of things, and from the results of numerous local elections in which this new voting element has been admitted since the proclamation of the fifteenth amendment, the bulk of the African vote of the North is good for General Grant and the republican party. Indeed, we think, that from the conspicuous part which he has played in behalf of this amendment, and in behalf of political equality, regardless of color, in his official appointments, that he is good as a Preside tial candidate against any opposing candidate for the colored vote of the North and South, almost en masse. From present appearances in the autumn elections of this year for the next Congress it is probable that the republican party (representing Grant as he represents the party) will, with the aid of the negro vote, carry New Jersey, make some important gains in New York (if they do not recover the State), increase their majority in Pennsylvania and hold their own in all the other States of the North. Among the late border slave States they may, perhaps, revolutionize Delaware and Maryland, and go a great way even to upset the forty thousand democratic majority which, on the white basis, is given by Kentucky.

The late Connecticut election has shown that the fifteenth amen.lmont has caused no losses to the republican party of the white vote. The republicans, in fact, are rather disposed to court Sambo as an ally than to repel him as an enemy. But the question still remains to be answered, how is it with the democracy? They proved last summer in Virginia what they can do with the colored balance of power in the South if they try. The democracy of the South, embracing the land owners, planters, merchants, &c., upon whom the blacks must rely for employment, have the means in their hands for winning over the negro balance of power in every Southern State in their elections for the next Congress. Nor can we imagine that they will throw their advantages away in fighting such old Southern windmills as a war of races or negro domination. We dare say that the Southern whites have heretofore looked upon this thing of ne ro suffrage as a temporary radical punishment and nuisance, soon to be removed after the restoration of each of the States concerned to the full control of its local affairs. But this fifteenth amendment extinguishes all such calculations, and so, with the fixed fact of pegro suffrage before them under the supervision of Congress, we expect that the Southern democracy will not be long in comprehending the advantages of a political alliance with the

Throughout the North we have seen, in the colored celebrations of the fifteenth amendment, that all parties and all classes of the whites gracefully accept the situation. This is a very remarkable fact, considering the late widely prevailing and apparently incurable prejudices of even our Northern whites against negro political equality. Among the first acis in January last of our present democratic Legislature at Albany was the resolution rescinding this State's ratification of the fifteenth amendment—a repeal which was passed by a strict party vote. The other day, however, a resolution making the election laws of the State conform to said amendment was passed by the Senate with but one dissenting voice, The amendment had become "the supreme law of the land," and the democracy in our Legislature, after fighting it to the last ditch, bow to its authority as the law. We have seen, from the recent action of the democrats in other places, that where a chance is offered for winning an election they are ready not only to cultivate the negro voter, but to vote for a negro candidate. From all these things we may well exclaim, was there ever so great a difficulty so quietly settled as this late difficulty of negro suffrage?

The Northern democracy, then, are already in a fair way to win a good share of the negro vote, and as a political balance of power they may neutralize it in many districts in the coming elections for the next Congress. But until the party shall have adopted a new platform, in accordance with the new order of things, they will hardly be able to shake the republican ascendancy North or to gain any adventage South of any practical value in Congress. Tammany Hall, after her late decisive and important victories in the reconstruction of our city government, is in a good position to take the initiative for a national reorganization of the democratic party, looking to the next Congress and the next Presidency; and it would be a good stroke of policy on the part of Tammany to avail berself of an early opportunity to define her position in abandoning the dead issues of the past and in accepting negro political equality with the new order of things, and in meeting fairly and squarely the living issues of the day.

STRIKE IN THE SHIPYARDS .- The mechanics in several of the shipbuilding trades are now on strike, and they give odd reasons to justify their course. The main reason seems to be that they have been out of work all winter and now want to make up, and, therefore, cannot stand a reduction of wages. What is the reason they have been out of work all winter? Because, certainly, there was so little to dotrade was se dall. And now that it seems to have a little returning vitality what will their strike accomplish but to keep it dull, in this vicinity, at least? Work will have to be done, and will se to points where, because wages are lower, it can be done more cheaply. This strike does not look like a wisely considered movement, calculated to further the true in-

Congress-The End of the Georgia Bill. The Senate worked hard all day yesterday and nearly all night on the Georgia bill. Chandler, Hamilton, Schurz, Trumbull and nearly everybody but Garrett Davis, who, by a strange whim, for once yielded up his desire to talk, made a speech of the usual tenor. notwithstanding the diversions made the day before in favor of a new line of argument, At about midnight the bill was passed, with the Bingham amendment stricken cut, and the Pomeroy amendment, declaring Georgia again the Third Military District, its present government provisional, and providing for an election in November next, was inserted. This is a defeat of the Bullock party, but at the same time it is a severe blow to the hopes of the nation that reconstruction had come to an end.

The House seems to engage in nothing but contested election and tariff discussions. Even these, however, are twined about with that clement of fun that prevails wherever Butler and Cox are, and so the House proceedings are not always so heavy, even when dealing with pig iron, as the Senate when treating of Georgia. The contested election cases of course go one way. The majority usually make a great show of impartial justice in allowing the weaker side to discuss the matter, but they never so far commit themselves as to admit a democratic contestant, no matter how the evidence tends. The case now under consideration is that of Sypher, of Louisiana, against St. Martin. The actual vote in the election resulted in 4,280 for Sypher, republican, and 18,679 for St. Martin, democrat; but the Governor of Louisiana struck out fourteen thousand of St. Martin's votes and two thousand of Sypher's, on the ground of fraud, leaving St. Martin still ahead by nearly two thousand votes. This is the insignificant discrepancy that republican ingenuity in Congress is now called upon to obviate, and it is ingenious or shameless enough to do it. Sypher himself is naught, but his politics is equal to even greater emergencies than this. The Tariff bill is the subject of a great deal of light and airy talk. The protectionists last night made a great effort to recover the duty they lost on pig iron the night before, but so far they have only suffered an additional de-

feat in reductions on scrap iron. Increased Political Excitement in Austria The new Potocki Cabinet of Austria, although velcomed and sustained by the views of all subjects of the Emperor Francis Joseph who are averse to centralization, is likely to meet with stern opposition on the part of the thorough Germanisis, who have been so long accusiomed to rule in the Reichsrath that the check involved in the dismissal of the Hassner-Giskra Ministry exasperates them. At all the great centres throughout the empire-Vienna, Prague, Posth, Lemberg, &c .- there is extreme excitement and agitation, and the work to be ione that confronts Count Potocki and his colleagues is herculean; for he has not only the angered Germans, but the Poles, Bohemians, Czechs and Slavonian races to satisfy. To complete his embarrassment, the priesthood, excited on the education question against the present civil regime, are in almost open rebellion to the government. To comply with all demands would be an attempt to achieve the impossible. The only safe thing that the new Ministry seems to have left to it, then, is to abide by the constitution of 1867 and try the soothing syrup of local concession o calm the political anguish of the excited Bohemians and Slaves.

BEITISH INTEREST AND THE DARIEN CANAL .-Minister Thornton, it appears, has not, as renegotiating with Colombia for exclusive privileges in the Darien Ship Canal; but it seems highly probable that he may protest before ong. It is claimed that Great Britain has strong grounds for such protest in the terms of the Clayton-Bulwer Convention of 1850, which was negotiated wholly for the purpose of settling, in a friendly manner, any differences then existing or likely to arise regarding ship canals across Central America or the Isthmus of Darien. One of its provisions is that, while such projects should be protected by both nations neither one should treat for exclusive privileges against the other. While we do not hold that there is not some very satisfactory manner of surmounting this new difficulty, we must condemn the criminal error of the administration in not discovering it and providng against it long ago.

THE ONIO LEGISLATURE is on an excursion to Washington, where it has about the most creditable representation among the high authorities of any State in the Union. Besides its Congressional delegation, which numbers such prominent men as Senators Sherman and Thurman, and Representatives Bingham, Garfield, Schenck and Lawrence, not to mention Mangen and John Smith, it claims President Grant, Chief Justice Chase, General Sherman, Secretary Cox and Commissioner Delano, the epresentative chiefs of the Executive and Judiciary departments of the nation, the army, the Interior Department and the Internal Revenue Bureau. Quite a brilliant record for a State that was almost a wilderness overrun by Indians sixty years ago.

THE TERRIBLE YOUNG DEMOCRACY .- The rote of the opposition elements in the election of officers for the Tammany Society ciphers down very finely when well looked into. It was just twenty-three against two hundred and forty two. And of these twenty-three twelve were the votes of men whose names were on the new ticket. Twelve voted for themselves, leaving the enormous figure of eleven independent votes in favor of the young and callow democracy.

SOUTHERN CHITALRY. - The Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Independent Monitor, referring to the demise of General George H. Thomas, beads its article-"Death of a Renegade." If Southerners are to be led by monitors as independent and chivalric as this Tuscaloosanit makes one's teeth rattle to write the wordthey will have a fine field of peace and glory to vegetate upon in the future. But the most useful and effective "monitors" in the late rebellion, we believe, were those employed on the Union side. If a man is to be stigmatized as a "renegade" because he sticks to the flag he was born and educated under, then the more of them we have the batter.

Count Bismurck Sick.

A cable despatch which we publish this morning, informsus that Count Bismarck is sick at his country seat in Pomerania. That his sickness is serious is evidenced by the fact that a consultation of physicians has been ordered. It is well known that the Count has not been well for some months, and that he has in consequence been more and more retiring from public life, although, from the necessities of the situation, not letting go the reins. Since the passing away of Cavour in Italy, and Palmerston in England, Bismarck has been unquestionably the most prominent statesman in Europe. He has had a great work to do, and he has done it well. That he has on more than one occasion revealed the cunning of the trickster is on all hands admitted; but as he has had to fight with cunning foes the future generations of statesmen are but little likely to judge him mercilessly. He has played in a great game, and he has won; and success is the best passport to enduring fame. Germany regenerated will in all time to come bless his memory. Bismarck is yet comparatively a young man. Born in 1814, the same year with Prim, he is five years younger than Von Beust and Gladstone, and six years younger than Napoleon, his greatest rival. At the age of fifty-six Bismarck ought not to be sick of life. If he is called hence now by the stern decrees of fate, posterity will have no choice but say that he laid the foundations of a glorious edifice, although he was not permitted to crown it. That his life may be spared, and that he may be permitted to finish the good work he has commenced, is, as it ought to be, the earnest prayer of every man who thinks well of the present and wishes well for the future.

Mr. Washburn's Telegraph Bill.

There seems to be a lull in Congress on Mr. Washburn's government telegraph project. Why is this? His bill is before us, and an excellent, well considered one it is. We are satisfied he will not let the matter sleep; for it is too important, and will give him such lasting fame that he cannot permit his bill to be smothered or passed over. There is reason to believe, indeed, that this measure is ripening, and that the members of both houses of Congress are becoming more favorable to it every day. The powerful telegraph companies appear to be giving up the contest, seeing that a governmental telegraph system is inevitable. Besides, the provisions of the bill are so liberal to them that they have no ground of hostility left. Their property is to be appraised by two appraisers appointed by the government, two by themselves, and one to be chosen by these four, and the government proposes to take their lines at the valuation of these appraisers. What could be fairer? Of course these monopolists would like to get the par value of their watered stock, and thus make the government pay two-thirds more than the market value of it; but such a claim would be preposterous. They would do well to get a fair valuation of their property as it now exists-of the actual materials, buildings and so forth-without requiring more. The stock of the Western Union is now at thirtytwo to thirty-three, and the valuation of the appraisers, as proposed by Mr. Washburn's bill, would give the company, probably, that amount for its property. That is all that ought to be expected. At all events, the time has come when the government should take control of the telegraph system of the country in connection with the Post Office. The welfare of the public and progress of the country require this. If the telegraph companies will not voluntarily acquiesce in a measure so fair for the public interests. Mr. Washburn should press his bill through without delay.

A WARNING FROM FRANCE.-Viscount de 1 Gueronnière, Senator and Councillor of State of France, has declared in the Senate that 'Europe is tranquil because France is satisfied," and in order "that France may be content each Power must be in its proper place." Remarkable, rather alarming words. A few remarks of this sort made to Baron Hübner at the Tuileries heralded the Austro-Italian war. What Power is out of line just now? Can it be Germany?

OUR DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATURE, which bitterly opposed the fifteenth amendment, seems inclined at present to accept it gracefully. In the State Senate yesterday a bill removing disabilities from colored voters was passed by a vote of twenty-five to one, although it was afterwards reconsided and laid on the table, in order to amend it by proposing the repeal of the Registry law. The shrewd democratic managers thus show their full comprehension of the importance of the new voting element. They, too, like the republicans, intend to bid for the negro vote, and between the two. Sambo is likely to have a perpetual "Jubilo."

THE COOLIE TRADE AND OTHER MATTERS. -Very little is heard nowadays about coolie emigration to the South. In fact, the whole thing seems to be treated by all parties very coolly since the ratification of the fifteenth amendment. Where's Koofsmanchillakoof - or what's-his-namethe coolie trader? But in conjunction with the decadence of the coolie trade we have information of frightful mortality among the blacks in the South, averaging in one place, it is stated, a hundred per cent more than that of the whites, in a population in which the latter have an excess of three thousand. Another thing is remarkable about the colored population in the South-namely, the scarcity of negro children under five years of age. The inference is obvious-the lack of maternal care for the offspring and proper medical attendance. In the meantime European emigration is rapidly filling up the Southern 'waste places," and in not many years it will not be surprising to find Anglo-Saxon blood preponderating there over that of the African, as that does at present over the Mongolian.

MILK INSPECTORS.—The Legislature now has before it the proposition to make milk inspectors-perhaps to keep company with the Meat Inspector. It is good to have such officers, but bad to give special laws to such a subject. The inspection of all articles sold for food in this city should be assigned to a bureau in the Health Department, and it will be found that there is siready plenty of law on the books to justify such a performance of the duty.

General Batler's Proposed New System of Internal Taxation.

The proposed measure for raising revenue from internal taxation, which General Butler contemplates bringing before Congress, and an outline of which was published in the HERALD yesterday, is a sweeping one and would change the whole system. It is proposed by this to abolish the present income tax, and instead thereof to tax invested capital, bonds of all descriptions, loans, dividends of joint stock companies, mortgages, legacies or bequests, and so forth, and to raise revenue from stamps and upon liquors and tobacco. The whole scope of the measure is to tax wealth and the proceeds of wealth, as well as luxuries which are not necessary, but which are rather injurious to health. It is to relieve the poor and industrious classes as much as possible from the burdens of government and to make the rich bear more of them. There is the stamp of broad and comprehensive statesmanship in General Butler's new project of texation and for raising revenue. It would certainly be a popular one. It would no doubt raise a large revenue at much less cost and with a great reduction of the present revenue service. General Butler has got hold of a subject worthy of his talents, and it is to be hoped as will press it vigorously upon Congrees.

Ifaking the Most of the Time.

Our refring municipal government thought t would like one more chance to improve the pavement of Fifth avenue. It th refore recently authorized the laying down of the Stafford wood pavement in place of the Belgian pavement, and passed a measure giving such authority over the veto of the Mayor. There occurs, however, in the Tax Levy this

clause:—
No street, avenue or public place in the city of New York, which has been once paved and the expense thereof pand for by the owners of the adjoining property by assessment, shall hereafter be paved with any patent or special pavement unless petitioned for by a majority of the owners of the property on the line of the property on the inne of the property on the innerty of the common council authorizing the same shall be approved by the Mayor, and any ordinance or resolution held offer passed for any patent or special pavement, which has not been approved by the Mayor or the work petitioned for by a majority of the owners of the adjoining property to be adjected and for which no contract has been made, is necesy declared to be inopera ive and vold.

Now this will head off the municipal lobbers.

Now this will head off the municipal jobbers very handsomely, unless, indeed, the contract for the new pavement shall have been definitively closed when the Tax Levy becomes a

A WORD OF GOOD COUNSEL TO THE GOV-ERNOR. -Should the enormous and outrageous job known as the Broadway Arcade Railway bill come before him for his si-nature, let him give it his veto. We regard the scheme as wholly visionary, and we are convinced that, if attempted to be put into practice, it will result in the destruction of our finest business thoroughfare or in blockading it, meanwhile, for an indefinite time, to the great embarrassment of all the business operations of the city. Not only, therefore, in behalf of the property holders on Broadway, but in behalf of all the business interests of the city, we earnestly call upon the Governor to veto this Broadway Areade bill should it come to him for his signature; for in this righteous veto we are sure that he will be sustained.

"TRYING UPON NEW YORK."-The Lewisburg (Pa.) Chronicle thinks the stringent Polygamy law proposed to be passed by the Senate will be "very trying upon Salt Lake City-and New York." There is not a city in the world where the marriage tie is held more sacred by the mass of the community than in New York. And, taken as a whole, New York is freer from crime, in proportion to its population, than most of the prominent cities in Europe. Try your hand again.

A TIMELY HINT FROM THE PARK COMMIS-SIONERS.—The Park Commissioners give notice to the Legislature of a way in which, by modification of the tax levy, they may save forly thousand dollars to the city and wrong no one. The levy authorizes the payment of a certain sum to "the person who has acted as Secretary of the Board of Park Commissioners," and the Board reports that the office of secretary has been merely a nominal one with the holder, and that its duties have been performed by a clerk, who has received a salary for his full time. Why pay more, then?

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday. Governor George Smalsbury, of Delaware; ex-Governor J. G. Smith, of Vermont; General John M. Corse, of Chicago; Major Swaine, of the United States Army, and J. B. McCullough, of Civcinnati, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lieutenant Commander Tate, of the United States Savy; F. L. Laffin, State Prison Inspector, and O. L. Palmer, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan W. O. Reynolds, of West Point: George A. Mead

of Boston, and J. W. Thomas, of England, are at the St. Charles Hotel. Captain E. R. Moodie, of steamship Cuba; R. W.

Smith, of Mobile, and Henry Cummius, of New Orleans, are at the New York Hotel General Burnside, of Rhode Island; Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts; V. Spaulding, of White Pine; Marquis de Chambrane, of Washington; S. R. Spaulding, of Boston; Judge Ward Hunt, of New

kay, of Montreal, and ex-Governor Marshall Jeweil of Connecticut, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. J. K. Riggs and George W. Riggs, of Wasnington. and A. G. Lathrop, of Paris, are at the Albemari

Viscount Lombard and T. Odier, of Geneva, are at the Hoffman House. General W. B. Chapin, of Providence, and H. A.

Harrison, of Chicago, are at the Coleman House. Lieutenant C. Porser, of the United States Army: E. H. Laing, of New Orleans; S. S. Elliott, of Callfornia, and H. A. Morgae, of Aurora, are at the Astor House.

THE NEWARK FEMININE MYSTERY. The case of the mysterious woman, Ann Blackburg me Stewart, whose passing strange story was

detailed in vesterday's HERALD, Still continues a

source of perplexity to the Newark authorities. She vas visited in her cell yesterday afternoon by Mayor was visited in her cell yesterday afterdoon by Mayor Record and Chief of Polics Pickwell. Though subjected to a severe course of questioning, she varied scarcely an lota in her statement as made on the preceding evening to the Herato reporter. She appears to be continually in dread of being taken back to Blackwell's Island, and every new faces he sees induces her to trembtingly inquire "Are you going to take me back?" Detective Hagerty was despattened to New York yesterday by the Unief of Police to see if there was any truth in her story, but was unable to reach the island. He, however, called at the office of the Commissioners of ever, called at the office of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and was informed that a had been confined on Blackwell's island. inquiry is to be made to-day and informati warded to the Newark authorities. The relatives of several crazy women in New York, perceiving the "strange story" in the Herallo, proceeded to New-ack 963lerday, but Ann was not the person they wanted. It was Air. William B. Caldwell, not Courtier, that rescued the poor woman from her rudharly persecutors on Sunday.

NEW YORK CITY.

Local and Police Paragraphs and Minor Items of Metropolitan News.

The following record will show the changes in the tennerature of the weather for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as in acuted by the thermometer at itulnut's pharmacy, lighted Building, Broadway, cor-

The sale of the balance of the paintings of M. J.

Last evening Mr. James Parton read a very able paper before the New York Historical Society on the life of the famous Beau naronass. There was a very large and appreciative andience present who, as soon as Mr. Parron had finished his paper, tenuered him a manifold vote of thanks.

dall, tendered by a number of triends at the Metropolitan liotel to-morrow evening, is expected to be a very unique allair. James W. Gerari will preside, and Governor Hoffman, ex-Attorney General Jax and other distinguished gentiemen will almost certainty be present. Yesterday morning a large bolier in Toby &

Booth's lat melting establishment, foot of West thirty-night street, exploded. The boiler was carried up through the shed and deposited in reriem street, indicting no many upon three men who were standing by if at the time of the expression. The damage is about \$500. Mr. John Conkien, employed as foreman in the

sto e of A. F. Barnes & Co., in Dutch street, termin ated his existence yesterday at abon, by shooting nimed through the heart. Deceased bore an excel-ion character, and no domestic or pecuniary troubles are thought to have impelled him to the dreadful deed. Coroller Flynn held an inquest on the conf. which was afterwards conveyed to the home of the deceased in Wilhiamsoury.

Mr. Charles F. Spoerry, of Pine street, an account of whose domestic intelicity appeared in the ilBRALD a few days since, as developed in the proceedings before Justice Hauptman's court at Morris mia, does not appear to be so much to blame as the exparte evidence then taken sawed. Are speerly in possession of facts which, if proven, will blace the case in a very different light and will create a rare case of scandal and sensation.

At the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, Michael Schneifer, of No. 783 Ninth avenue, preserved a charge of felonious assault and preferred a charge of felomous assault and battery against Jacob Realers and John Arra, two butcher, restains at No. 187 Ninta avenue On Morday ingat, at a late nour, he was attacked in the natiway or ins readence by the prisoners, who struck him aret a blow with some neavy instrument, nearly knocking him down senseless, and then staboling him with a kinte in six soveral places. The reason was, he had a quarred with them the day previous. The prisoners were need for examination for examination.

A meeting of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Ward Citi-Hall, in Eighty sixth street, for the purpose of ur z-Had, in Eigely sixth street. for the purpose of dra-ing the immediate resumption of the work on Madi-son avenue, in order to lacidate raincoat travel from Sixty-bird to Eignly-sixth street. The presi-cent, Mr. Joan Foier, occupied the chair and sug-gesten the adjointment of a committee to wait on air. Vanceront, Jr., and request him to resume operations as specially as possible. A committee of tweive was appointed to carry out this object, after which the meeting aujourned.

The Sheltering Arms Bazaar opened vesterday afternoon at two o clock. The appearance of the room was superb. as in sumerable fancy articles in bewidering variety of shape and color docked the tables and camples, behind which some of the love-hest of New York's beautiful danginers smiled entangly, and, of course, many purchases were made. The Navy band entwend the scene with military atoms and what, with the gay Laughing throug recherch, articles and floral decorations, the scene was pleasing and the time scene there passed evening and the granger lent new ordinancy to the author besides lesure hours brought more gentle-men to be beguled by bewittening smiles into max-ing purchases of exactly the articles not needed.

Last evening Mr. Brooke delivered his lecture in Sternway Hail, entitled, "Irish Bards and Ballads," before as large, fash onable, in edigent and appreoctore as tage, assuments, includes a approximate audience as has congregate in that hall for many mouths. The lecture was all that could be desired, and those who were so unfortunate as not near it missed a freat such as they may not have again. As a lecturer Mr. Brooke is almost without a rivar. Ha wen rounded per lot, in 18 a cae and ease of manner, and his clear distinct product adonous reas at once and insulation; the political ora.or. He spoke last evening for about an nour and a sail, during which time he reviewes the his-tors and procress of frien maste and gave a most interesting account of the ancient bards. The Lo-tors was replace with illustration and anecdote and was warmly applicated enoughout.

The Humanitarian Proncers' Association, a society for the ametiora ion of the working classes by cooperation of labor, without community, held a meeting last evening at Co-operative Hail, No. 214
Bowery. The president, Dr. Seegar said we were
very raplicity tending to the state of purpersism and
vice of one old world from the unequal entirelyation
of wearth, and therefore emigration to the less civil-The Commissioners of Charities and Correction

have despatched from this port the wrecking steamer Reiter to the assistance of the schoolship steamer keller to the assistance of the schoolship Merchry, ashore seven miles south of Cape Henry. Great anxiety is immifested by the commissioners in regard to the condition of the vessel, although they are in possession of intelligence when assures them of the safety of the 2% boys and odicers on board. The Mercary left flart island on the 7th mixing, with General Bowen on board, on a practical cruise. It was the intention of the officers to be away about two months. The wicking steamer kener had on board a corps of divers, and was nitted with millied necessary insterials to aid the Mercury, whatever her condition. A telegram received left ingine says desertal bowen and all hands on board the Mercury introduced at horself sections. on coard the Mercury arrived at Norsok yesterday and would leave for New York this morning. The Mercury has received but fittle injury, and may be floated on after being lightened.

THE STEAMSH P CITY OF BOSTON.

A boy named George W. Doty, residing at Prince's Bay, Staten Island, while playing along the batch at that piace yesterday, in company with two other boys, picked up an ordinary soda water bottle, tightly corked. The hats broke the bottle and discovered in it a picce of mard, coarso brown paler, such as is ordinarily used for wrapping hardware and cutiery, and upon it were written in lead pencif the following worlds:—

and chieffy, and upon it were written in read pencir the following words:—

**STRAMBILE CUTY OF BOSTON, March 2, 1870*

**As I write this note (perhaps my last on earth) I bear the waifs and means of my indow puscencers as they see the last vestige of safety lost and awained in the deep. The vested caught for from the englier coon this morning, and is last diving the passengers to the bow of the bost. They have just attempted to hunch the freeded but the two wained with about forty persons, miss and fernale. The captain is doing his cest. I must durry and busin. Good help us. NAS.

It is almost vain to entertain for a moment the idea that the letter is gonulae, or, in fact, anything but a senseless and mean attempt on the part of somebody to create a sensettion. The fact that the signature is not plantly written, and that the three letters given above of the surname are somewhat indistinct, looks dutious; but there is still another and stronger fact tending to prand it as a frand, which consists in the fact that the head of the last head they have a first of which consists in the fact that the head of the last has a frand, which consists in the fact that the head of the last has a frand, which consists in the fact that the head of the last has a frand, which consists in the fact that the plantly was the passed of the start has a frand, which consists in the fact that the passed of the start has a frand, which consists have been but there is an immode and conserve control to brand it as a fraud, which conserve in the fact that the vessel at the above date must have been aften therry-five days at least, as see safed in January. It can scarcely be possible that she was aften that length of time and yet fattled either to make apport or be seen by some other vessel.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steamer Portsmouth, A. A. Semmes Commander, arrived at Table Bay on the 19th of February from Rio, bound cruising. The officers and men were in good spirits and health. The Portsmouth left the cape on the lat of March for St. Faul de Loando, where she will remain but a leve days, after which she will proceed to St. Helena and then to Rio agata.

The crew of the United States steamer Troquels.

The crew of the Unice States steamer from lots, now as Philadelpula, which has just returned from the Asiatic flees liter three years' ordise, will be discharged, lack terms of emisting a daying excited. This will necessitate the reoperating of fearations over the keyy to the extent of 100 or 200 lines to supply the places of those discourged, whose services are necessitated.

Army, has been ordered to the Fruite.